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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HENRY OF PRUSSIA
ONCE SAW HONOLULU

The German Prince Passed Several Days Here When a Very Young Man.

Received With Royal Honors by Kalakaua and Feted Until News of a Brother's Death Arrived.

DURING the visit of Prince Henry of Germany to the United States.

His Royal Highness will be most elaborately entertained in the oldest States of the Union by men who know much less than he of the youngest Territory of the nation, for the German Prince, as a boy of seventeen years, visited Hawaii and saw much of this island. The visit of the Prince was made while he was a junior officer in the ship Prinz Adelbert, which came here from Acapulco in 1879.

The visit of the Prince began auspiciously, for he was received and feted from the moment of the arrival, but ended in grief, for on the fourth day of his visit the intelligence was received that his younger brother, Prince Waldemar, had died very suddenly. In consequence of this news the entertainments which were being prepared for Prince Henry's enjoyment were abandoned, and on Thursday, April 24th, the ship in which he was then an officer, sailed for Yokohama. Many visits had been planned and a native hoku-pu was in preparation. But of course all the social affairs had to be given up and the grief-stricken young man again took up his travels. Since that time he has become chief of the squadron of the German navy, and now visits America in a character official.

The ship Prinz Adelbert, Captain Archibald MacLean, was upon a cruise around the world, when the visit here was made. At that time the local German consul was J. Conrad Glade, and the official residence of the consul was on Queen street, which since then has been given up to warehouses. The arrangements for the visit of the Prince had long been in making and when at length he arrived, the reception which he was given was most remarkable.

The ceremonies began upon the coming of the vessel on Saturday, April 19th, when there was a royal salute fired and as soon as the ship was at her berth, the official visits of welcome were paid. That day and Sunday were quietly spent but on Monday the round of return visits came. The Advertiser of Saturday, April 26th, tells how the Prince was received ashore. It was before noon when the Prince and Captain MacLean left the ship to make a call upon the King, the Prince being given a salute of twenty-one guns when his standard was sent up and he started to land.

Upon the arrival of the Prince and Captain MacLean at the landing they were met and received formally by Col. W. F. Allen, Chief of Staff and Acting Governor of Oahu, while a detachment of the Hawaiian Guards saluted. The state carriages being in attendance, the Prince and his suite and the officers of the ship, went at once to the palace. Upon the arrival of the party at Aliolani Hale, they were given royal honors, being received with a guard of honor, made up of the Household Guards and the Prince's Own Artillery Corps.

At the entrance to Aliolani Hale the Prince was met by the Chancellor of the Kingdom and Minister of Foreign Affairs, who escorted his royal highness to the grand reception hall, where his majesty, King Kalakaua, was in waiting. His majesty wore the coronet and grand cross of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and he at once escorted the Prince to a seat beside him on the dais. Prince Henry addressed to the King the following:

"I regard the feeling between Hawaii and Germany to be most friendly, and I am very glad to avail myself of this opportunity to visit your majesty and your kingdom."

"The ratification of a treaty of commerce and friendship between the two nations may be looked upon as imminent, and I hope it will prove satisfactory in every respect."

"With very sincere feelings to you, sire, and the royal family, I come to pay you this visit."

In responding to this message of peace from the German throne delivered by the mouth of the grandson of the great William, his majesty, the King, said:

"I desire to express to your royal highness my sincere congratulations upon your safe arrival, and to welcome you to my kingdom, and I rejoice on

this occasion to extend to your royal highness and the officers of his imperial majesty's ship of war Prinz Adelbert, the hospitalities of the nation."

The Prince then presented to the King, Baron Von Seckendorff, military governor to his royal highness, Prince Henry of Prussia; Archibald MacLean, captain of the imperial German navy, commanding H. I. M's East India forces, and the officers of the ship and the local German consul. When this ceremony was complete, the Minister of Foreign Affairs presented to the Prince and the suite the Chancellor of the Kingdom, the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, his majesty's ministers, the President of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. H. A. P. Carter, his majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the court of Germany, the nobles and officers of the staff.

There was a conversation of a few minutes between the gentlemen, when the King led the way to the Queen's reception room. The Queen being absent, the reception was held by the Queen Emma. The King presented the Prince to Princess Liliuokalani, her apparent, and Princess Likelike, and they led him to a seat on the dais. After some time spent in conversation, his royal highness was presented to the ladies of the court present, there being in attendance at that time the Hon. Mrs. Bishop, Miss Harris, Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Kapena, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. McCully, Mrs. J. M. Smith, Mrs. H. A. P. Carter, Mrs. Col. Allen, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Major Gulick. Her majesty's chamberlain, Col. Curtis P. Lauka, had charge of the ceremonies. The ceremony which marked the arrival of the Prince was seen upon his leaving the palace.

Later in the day his royal highness paid a visit to the Doleger Queen Emma. This completed the visits of ceremony. That evening there occurred at the residence of the consul a great reception, which drew out Honolulu society in full. There were then other entertainments planned, and the visit of the ship had not been limited. On Tuesday there was paid a visit across the Pali, the Prince being accompanied on that journey by Consul Glade. A number of the officers of the frigate were in the party. At 2 p. m. of the same day the King repaid the visit of the Prince on board the ship. Every honor was paid the King, yards being manned and the royal salute fired, the German consul acting as the escort to his majesty.

Meanwhile the people of the city were having their share of the pleasures of a royal visit, for the men of the frigates were entertained freely and the band of the ship, in conjunction with Berger's musicians, gave a concert Tuesday evening in Emma Square. There were many things to come off, including the hoku-pu, when the City of Sydney arrived from San Francisco with the news of the death at Berlin, on March 26th, of the younger brother of the Prince. This intelligence caused every festivity to stop, and the result was that the ship was speedily got ready to sail, and on Thursday, April 24th, it got away for Yokohama.

Agricultural Meeting.

The Agricultural Seminar, a society composed of men interested in scientific agriculture, held a meeting at Dr. Shorey's office in the Board of Health rooms last Saturday evening. Mr. Owen was chairman of the meeting. Dr. Shorey presented some interesting facts on the results of an analysis to determine the food value of taro (raw and cooked) and potatoes. Mr. John Austin gave the results of some of his experiments on fruit trees and told what might be done to improve the fruits of the islands. In the Shorey discussion it was shown that potatoes contain more fatty matter than the taro from which it is made, a fact which indicates that the perspiration which runs into the potato while it is being kneaded, adds an appreciable quantity of human solids to the food.

Admiral Beckley Hurt.

Admiral George Beckley was badly shaken up and bruised about midnight last night at Waikeiki turn. He was driving in his light buggy behind his well known span, when suddenly some one driving a rig on which there was no light, ran into his horses and rig. The buggy was smashed to pieces, Mr. Beckley thrown out violently to the ground, and both horses injured, one of them quite badly. Mr. Beckley managed to hold the span in check, and also to bring them to the Club Stables, where their injuries were attended by Dr. Rowatt.

Passes for Salvationists.

We have received a Christmas present from the Wilder Steamship Company in the shape of a pass on their steamers for 1902. It is a renewal of the past year's, and came unsought, but, nevertheless, very welcome. We appreciate this token of the company's good-will Hawaiian happenings in the War Cry.

DR. JOSEPH ZEMP, THE NEWLY
ELECTED SWISS PRESIDENT

DR. JOSEPH ZEMP, the newly elected president of the Swiss republic, is regarded as a genuinely capable statesman and eminently qualified to preside over the national council which initiates all legislation in the little mountain state. He is a leader in the conservative party, although he is known to hold tolerant and even liberal views in matters of great weight. Dr. Zemp is sixty-seven

THERE ARE 5000 LEPERS WHO
WOULD BE SENT TO HAWAII

A renewal of the proposition to establish a national leper colony on one of the Hawaiian Islands is attracting attention among pathologists and others familiar with the disease in this city. It is not a new proposition. The nature of the disease makes it plain why the people of those islands oppose the proposition.

Three years ago Dr. H. E. Hitt, a specialist from India, who visited Louisiana, made the statement, subsequently that there were to his knowledge over 530 cases of leprosy in the United States, of which ten cases were to be found in Chicago alone. Following this announcement was the introduction of the bill in Congress, instructing the Marine Hospital Service to secure data upon leprosy in the United States and its new colonies. Now it is proposed to establish a national home or asylum, where the victims of the "White Curse" can be cared for, if not cured.

The interest that attaches to the proposition lies in the fact that Louisiana numbers among its people several hundred cases of this disease, though there are cases in nearly every State in the Union. The most persistent efforts are being made by the authorities here to discover victims of the disease, who are then isolated in the leper hospital and cared for by the State.

SCOURGE GROWING WORSE.

There is no doubt that leprosy is on the increase in this country. Physicians who have made a study of the disease are unanimously of this opinion. It exists in all of our new colonies, and the very serious question has arisen whether or not that the

armies of occupation will not multiply cases in the United States proper.

This fear is not shared by all physicians. While investigating the matter the attention of your correspondent was directed to a letter from A. S. Ashmead, M. D., of New York, who, in discussing the possible spread of leprosy by means of the army, writes:

"The history of the world and leprosy is against its spread by armies. Leprosy is only transmitted from one country by immigration, or with troops returning with captives or slaves. There is more danger of leprosy to the people of the United States from the Norwegians and Swedes already scattered over every State in the Union than can be threatened this country from our new acquisitions—Hawaii and the Philippines. Five hundred thousand Norwegians are already here—175,000 of them of leprosy family. These are scattered over the Union, thanks to Hansen's leper law, which allows lepers and suspected lepers to be isolated in private homes of Norway, and thus gives them all facility to escape to America."

Dr. Ashmead places the total number of lepers now in the United States at 5000. The largest number of cases he locates in Louisiana.

AMONG THE POOR WHITES.

Strangely enough, the victims of the disease in this State were not originally natives of Louisiana. While a few of the cases come from other classes, the great majority of the victims of leprosy are "Cajans," a corruption of the word Acadians, the people whom Longfellow has immortalized in "Evangeline." After their eviction from Canada they were conveyed to Louisiana.

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PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA WHO IS VISITING THE UNITED STATES.

WIRES AND TREES
SUFFER FROM WINDS

Gales Sweep Over the City Leaving A Wide Trail of Ruined Foliage.

Electric Light and Telephone Systems Are Made to Suffer From Work of Destruction.

THE norther which has been blowing for several days past got a straight shoot through the Pali and descended upon Honolulu yesterday with a force which turned the attention of the oldest inhabitant to the thoughts of a hurricane. While the wind gauge at the residence of Professor Lyons showed only a rate of about forty-five miles an hour, certainly there were moments yesterday, and during Saturday night, when this rate was well nigh doubled.

The story of the damage of the storm runs as a history of the nights and days from Luakaha to Waikiki and Kailhi. Everywhere there was a gale which would not be denied and which swept away fences, and in many instances, knocked down trees. The most remarkable damage was done to the old church in lower Punchbowl street, which has been deserted for some time, and where the wind, getting free entry, carried away the roof and then blew down the walls.

All that prevented great harm was the gusty nature of the winds. At Luakaha, the roof was blown off one of the smaller buildings, but the particular gust passed, and there was no greater damage done to the buildings. Houses on Pacific Heights and Tantalus rocked, but held. As it was, Honolulu was swept until weak trees and fragile boughs strew the roadways, telephone and electric light service is interrupted and travel is accompanied by dangers from above.

At Waialae there was well nigh a hurricane. A deal of damage was done at the residence of D. P. R. Isenberg. One coconut tree was blown down, falling upon one wing of his house, and cutting it through. There was no one there at the time and the loss is confined to the structure and the contents of the room. In addition there were several other trees blown down, there being both coconut and algaroba trees among the ones destroyed.

At the Hawaiian Hotel Waikiki annex there was a storm which threatened to sweep away the old coconut grove. The wind swayed the trees like pendulums, but only one gave way. This one was back in the field, and its falling did no damage. There was one of the large algaroba trees blown down as well, but it did little damage in falling.

Last night a visit to Kapiolani Park discovered that there seemed at least one half of the trees in the park down under the power of weather. As the trees in falling broke others, blocked the roads and prevented any one from crossing through the park, the entire damage was not known. The loss in the trees will not be less than one-third of the valuable ones in the district, covering pines, algarobas and ironwood trees. Commissioner Wray Taylor expects to find that many of the thriving trees of Nuuanu nursery have been destroyed, as recently when the wind was not nearly so high as at present. There was great damage done. In the city many rare trees and shrubs suffered and many destroyed.

The first interruption of traffic which occurred to the Rapid Transit road was that of last evening, about 9:15 o'clock. A telephone wire fell across the trolley wire at a point opposite to the railroad station in King street. Instantly there was a grounding and cutting off of the current. This delayed the car about twenty minutes, for the current had to be shut off and the wire removed. The excess of current burned out all the telephones on the line.

The wind reached terrible force at the peninsula. There were more than a dozen great trees blown down. The principal ones were in the place of B. P. Dillingham, who lost eight shade trees, while W. W. Hall saw three fall. All along the peninsula there were fallen trees and some of the roads were closed.

The greatest damage resulted in the extremes of the city. Saturday afternoon there was a gale which swept over Kapiolani Park, and which made it impossible for the polo players to carry through their game. The result was that while the players and spectators struggled to see the play, they were entertained by the crashing of falling trees and the snapping of brittle boughs. The roads of the park were strewn with the debris of the gale.

and there was never a moment when there could be safe travel through the pleasure ground. Not less than a dozen great trees and more telephone poles are down.

It was then that the greatest damage to the park was done. The falling of one of the largest of the trees at the entrance to the park brought down with it a pole, bearing alike the light and telephone wires and the wires of the new police and fire systems. The break occurred about four o'clock, and it was two hours before anything of the tangle was relieved and the lights put on. The telephones are out of commission even yet, the damage being such that it cannot be repaired without a great deal of trouble.

The electric company had its men on the scene within a few minutes and they were able to cut the wires and string new ones on some of the trees remaining, but the telephones being on so many wires had to await individual repair and this has not yet been accomplished. There has been a continual report of wires crossed in the telephone service, and yesterday was almost a wireless day for the system. Fully one half of the numbers a busy person called were reported "Can't get them," and while these difficulties were not readily apparent to the eye of the lineman they continued to exist.

There were some false reports which caused trouble to the busy line people of the two companies. While there was a large force at work at the entrance to the park, there came a hurry call that a pole had been blown down on Wilder avenue, and this was followed speedily by one that there was a pole down in Wyllie street. There was a careful search for the Wilder avenue pole, but it could not be found, but the other was found to be a fact and the damage was remedied without great loss of time.

The Waikiki trouble adjusted, the electric light lines gave their next difficulty when there was reported a cross and burnt out fuses on Mhikiki street. The fact was that there had fallen across the lines a heavy branch and as this brought them together there resulted a burning which necessitated the cutting off of all lights on the upper part of the street. This was not remedied last night at all. On Kuakini street there was some damage done by the falling of a branch across the secondary line, which was broken. This cut out all the lights on the smaller street, though it did not interfere with the Nuuanu avenue lights.

The government lights had better fortune, for while there were a few grounds along the lines, there were lights on almost all the circuits, and there was no report made of serious difficulties. Generally speaking, there was any number of "grounds" all over town, but it happened that there was not an accident. This was all the more peculiar when it is taken into consideration that there are in every corner of Honolulu trees which have reached great age and from which dying branches are lining the streets.

KILOHANA ART LEAGUE.

Miss Lewis Talks of "Spenser as a Poet Painter."

The principal feature of Saturday evening's meeting of the Kilohana Art League was an interesting and highly entertaining paper on "Spenser, as a Poet-Painter," by Miss Lewis, of the Punahou College faculty. She told of the downs as well as the ups in the life of the poet, and gave a very good description of the character and works of Edmund Spenser. Her brief talk and recitations were much appreciated by those present. President Smith, of Oahu College, added much to the evening's program by a violin solo from Chopin, with Mrs. Miller as accompanist. The entertainment was arranged by the committee, of which Mrs. Selma Kinney was chairman, and it was well up to the standard of the numerous interesting events for which the Kilohana Art League has stood sponsor in the past.

Tooth Powder at McKinley.

The Secretary of War has approved the modification of Circular No. 11 from this office, dated Dec. 21, 1901, authorizing the keeping on hand of tooth powder for sale to officers and enlisted men in the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaiian Islands, so as to permit not more than two varieties to be kept on hand at a post, and not more than three varieties in a department.—Army and Navy Journal.